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PN - DE3326941 A 19850207
PD - 1985-02-07
PR - DE19833326941 19830726
OPD - 1983-07-26
TI - Infrared gas analyser
AB - The infrared gas analyser contains a light source (1) and -
arranged one after another in the beam path - spherical mirrors (2)
for dividing the beam into two parallel light fluxes, a light modulator
(8), infrared filters (3), a measurement and a comparison channel,
a light detector (7), and a synchronising unit. The light modulator
(8) is constructed in the form of two identical wings (12), which are
mounted on an axis of rotation (9) and pivoted relative to one
another by 180 DEG about this axis (9), and each of which is
configured as a sector of the circumferential surface of a straight
conical frustum. The small circular surfaces of the cones forming
the wings (12) cover one another, while the axis of rotation (9) of
the light modulator (8) coincides with the axes of symmetry of the
two conical frustums and extends perpendicular thereto in a plane
in which the optical axes (10) of the parallel light fluxes lie.
The infrared gas analyser is used in the production of
spectrophotometers, filter analysers and other optical devices.
<IMAGE>

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ICO - S01J3/08
EC - G01N21/35B ; G02B26/04
IC - G01N21/35
CT - DE3111399 A []; DE2557405 A []
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TI - Infrared gas analyser with conical section light modulator -
consisting of two identical vanes on common axis of rotation and
offset at angle of 180 degrees
PR - DE19833326941 19830726
PN - DE3326941 A 19850207 DW198507 013pp
- DE3326941 C 19870611 DW198723 000pp
PA - (ABPH-R) AS BELO PHYS INST
- (ABPH-R) AS BELO PHYSICS INS
IC - G01N21/35

IN - VERESAGIN V G; ZACHARIC M

- AB - DE3326941 The analyser contains a light source (1) and a series arrangement of a spherical mirror (3) which divides the light beam into two parallel beams, an infrared filter, a measurement channel and a comparison channel, a synchronising unit, a light detector and a light modulator (8).
- The modulator is arranged between the light source and the spherical mirror in a divergent beam. It consists of two identical vanes (12) mounted on an axis (9) of rotation and at an angle of 180 degrees to each other about the axis. Each vane constitutes a sector of the outer surface of a linear conical frustum. The axis (9) of rotation of the light modulator (8) coincides with the axes of symmetry of both cones and is perpendicular to a plane containing the optical axes of the beams.
 - USE/ADVANTAGE - Mfg. spectral photometers, filter analysers and other optical equipment. Compact design. Simplified optics. The synchronising unit can be triggered from the main light source without reducing the light intensity. (1/5)

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